

*Prothorax*: semielliptical in shape, the basal margin is gently bisinuate. The upper surface of the prothorax without the explanate margins is unevenly convex, smooth, impunctate. The peculiar transparency of the chitin is visible. The explanate margin is broad, transparent, and shows the usual honeycomb structure.

*Scutellum*: triangular, with the surface smooth and impunctate.

*Elytra*: broader at the base than the prothorax. Posterior to the scutellum there is a pointed conical hump. The humerus is smooth, shining, and impunctate. The surface is scatteredly punctate-striate, the punctures are a little coarser at the basal surface and near the suture. The arrangement of the punctures and the rows are similar to that of the other species which is usual in the genus. The explanate margins are transparent and show honeycomb structure. At the four corners, as indicated in the above diagnosis, where the marks on the under surface show through, the surface of the explanate margins is slightly raised.

*Underside*: dirty brown, shining, smooth. The legs are sparsely covered with hair. In the dried specimens before me the tarsi are decidedly green in colour.

Described from six examples in Mr. H. E. Andrewe's collection. These specimens bear Spaeth's manuscript name *Asp. acuta*. I can trace no published description of the insect. I have therefore decided to publish a description of it.

South India: Nilgiri Hills (*H. L. Andrewes*).

Type in Mr. H. E. Andrewe's collection.

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XXXIX.—*On a new Genus and Two new Species of Amatidæ (Syntomidæ) in the Joicey Collection.* By W. J. KAYE, F.E.S.

Genus CRINOPHORA, nov.

♂. Proboscis well developed. Palpi downcurved. Antennæ with short bristles. Tibiæ with short spurs. Fore wing beneath with vein 1 close to inner margin, nearly straight; vein 2 from before end of the cell commencing downcurved, then with a large dip, finally finishing upcurved;

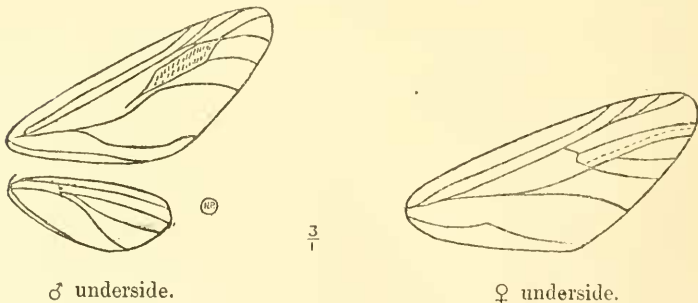
3 absent, 4 and 5 parallel from outer margin of an oblong scent-patch lying beyond the cell; 6 and 8 from upper corner of scent-patch, 7 absent, 9 absent, 10 from angle of cell, 11 from before angle. Fore wing above with 5 and 6 carried through to the cell. Hind wing with 2 from lower angle of cell, 3 and 4 from a point close to angle, 5 absent, 6 and 7 coincident.

♀. With vein 1 bent up to a point near middle; vein 2 long before end of cell, evenly curved downwards to outer margin; 3 from lower angle of cell, 4 and 5 stalked; a slight fold between 5 and 6; vein 6 from top of middle discocellular, 7 absent, 8, 10, 11 stalked. Hind wing as in ♂. The ♀ has thus an extra vein, vein 3 being present which is absent in the ♂.

Type, *C. bicellulata*.

*Crinophora bicellulata*, sp. n.

♂. Fore wing brownish black with transparent areas. Basal half of wing hyaline except for a broad belt of dark scaling along median vein. Apical half of wing brownish black, with small hyaline patches between veins 4, 5 and 5, 6. A band on the underside shows through and appears



♂ underside.

♀ underside.

*Crinophora bicellulata*.

as a dead black elongated patch nearly parallel with costa. Hind wing hyaline, with a broad apical area of brownish-black scales and a smaller trapezoidal area at tornus.

♀. Fore wing with large hyaline patch within the cell, a smaller patch below the cell from base, and a much larger patch extending to tornus. An oblong patch above vein 6

and transparent patches between veins 3, 4 and 4, 5. Hind wing as in ♂.

♂ ♀. Head black, frons white, tegulæ orange. Abdomen with seven yellow belts. Antennæ blackish from the tip to half its length, whitish beneath.

*Hab.* Philippines, Cebu (*J. J. Mounsiy*).

3 ♂ ♂, 2 ♀ ♀.

Type in Coll. Joicey.

*Crinophora palawanica*, sp. n.

♂. Fore wing very narrow and pointed. Coloured similarly to *Crinophora bicellulata* except that the hyaline spaces are yellowish, the patch on inner margin small and less than half the size of the same patch in *bicellulata*. Hind wing very small and very pointed. The central transparent area very restricted. Apex and inner margin broadly brownish black. Collar, tegulæ, and metathorax orange. Frons black. Antennæ with the tips pale yellowish.

*Hab.* Philippines, Palawan (*Doherty*).

4 ♂ ♂.

Type in Coll. Joicey.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Shells as Evidences of the Migrations of Early Culture.* By J. WILFRED JACKSON. Manchester: University Press. London: Longmans, Green, & Co.

NOWADAYS our analyses of the geographical distribution of animals and plants is based upon the assumption that this distribution is indicative of the wanderings of such organisms from some common centre, governed by "barriers" such as temperature, mountain-ranges, forests, deserts, or large areas of water; or they may be determined entirely by the matter of food-supply. But the ethnologist, in his endeavours to trace the birthplace and spread of ancient customs and beliefs, commonly ignores this method of argument. He sees in them no evidence of genetic relationship, but attributes their existence to the "similarity of the working of the human mind." Each of such customs or beliefs are for him, in short, a special creation. Rather than abandon this archaic mode of reasoning he will swallow whole caravans of camels.